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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted at Miami-Dade Community College (MDCC) of individuals who took the Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) exam, presumably with the intention of enrolling at the college, and then failed to register within four semesters of taking the test. The study sample included 6,776 examinees writing the MAPS in July, August and September of 1985 and an additional 7,365 who took the exam during the same months in 1986. Test records were examined to investigate the relationship of MDCC registration to MAPS scores, gender, and ethnicity. Study findings for the two years combined include the following: (1) 13% of all examinees failed to register during the following academic year; (2) among students who scored below the cutoff scores on all MAPS subtests, 25% failed to enroll; among those who passed only one subtest, 14% failed to enroll; among those who passed two subtests, 10% failed to enroll; and among those who passed all subtests, only 6% failed to enroll; (3) the non-enrollment rate among Black examinees was 22%, compared to 10% to 11% for Whites and Hispanics; (4) although only 10% of the Hispanic examinees failed to register, the large number of Hispanics tested resulted in their comprising about 40% of all nonenrollees; and (5) male and female examinees had the same enrollment rate. (AJL)

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ENROLLMENT PATTERNS OF STUDENTS WHO WROTE THE FLORIDA MULTIPLE ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (MAPS)

Research Report No. 87-31

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MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

John Losak, Dean

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Enrollment Patterns of Students Who Wrote
the Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS)

When considering the area of enrollment management in colleges, it has been noted (Ewell, 1987) that there are different points between a potential student's initial consideration of attending college and actual completion of a degree when the decision is made whether or not to enroll at any given college. At Miami-Dade Community College (M-DCC), one such point is between when a potential student takes the Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) exam for entry-level skills assessment and when that person becomes a student at M-DCC. Questions which have not previously been addressed at M-DCC are (1) how many persons take the MAPS and then decide not to enroll at the college and (2) what factors are related to the non-enrollment. The following report provides some answers to these questions by examining data on individuals who write the MAPS at M-DCC, presumably with some intention of enrolling at the college, and then fail to register at the college within four semesters following examination.

Two cohorts were selected for the study, those examinees writing the MAPS in July, August and September of 1985 and those writing it in July, August and September of 1986. These months were chosen because they are the heaviest MAPS testing months at M-DCC, resulting in sample sizes 6,776 and 7,365 for 1985 and 1986 respectively. Enrollment files for the Fall semester of that year and the consecutive Winter, Spring and Summer were then analyzed to determine how many of these examinees showed no enrollment during this period.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown by campus of examinees who showed enrollment during the period studied and those who did not.

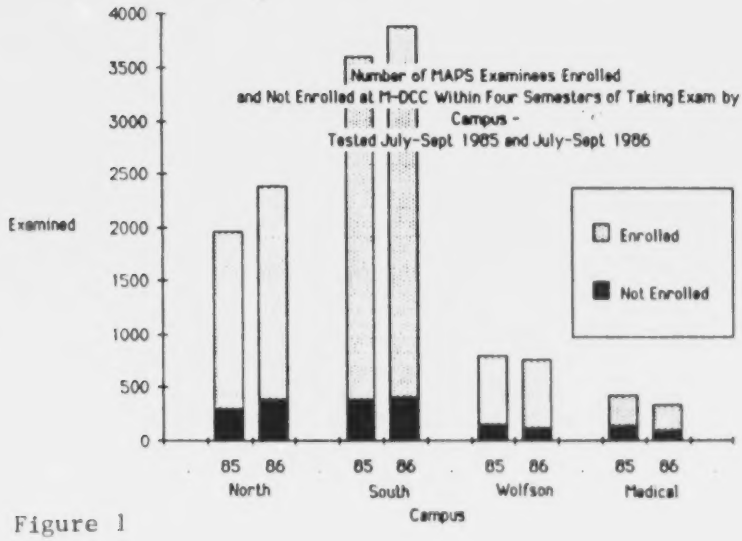

Figure 1

Numbers and percentages for this breakdown are presented in Table 1. Data for both years indicate that college-wide, approximately 13% of all examinees failed to register during the following academic year. The percentages are highest for persons at the Medical Campus where about one fourth of those tested showed no registration. The percentages were lowest at South Campus, 10.2% for both years, although with the largest number being tested at this campus, non-enrollees tested at this campus comprised over 40% of all those who failed to enroll.

Tables 2 and 3 relate non-registration to performance on the MAPS. Table 2 indicates the percentages of examinees above and below the cut scores on the individual subtests who then fail to register. For both cohorts examined, 18%-19% of those below cut on each subtest and 8%-9% of those above cut showed no registration the following year. Of those below on one or more of the subtests, approximately 16% failed to register while this figure was approximately 6% of those who were not below on any. Figure 2 suggests that the non-registration may be related to the total number of subtests passed. Of those not passing any subtests, approximately one fourth failed to register and this percentage decreases for each subtest passed, 14%, 10% and 6% for passing one, two and all, respectively (Table 3).

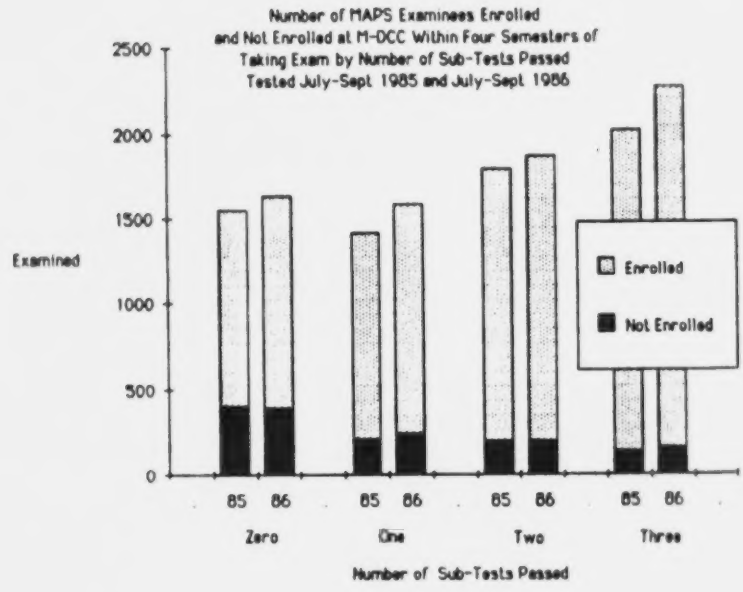

Figure 2

Figure 3 shows the ethnic breakdown of non-enrollees.

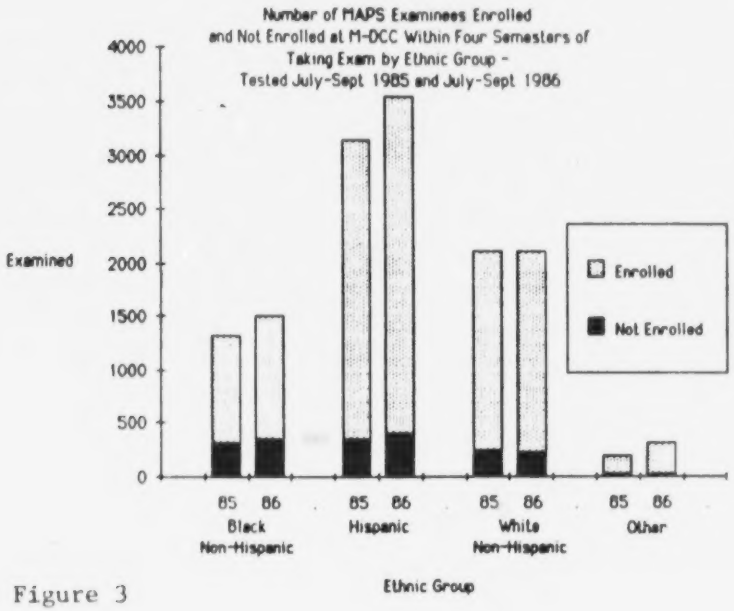

Figure 3

Percentage-wise (Table 4), non-enrollment was highest among Black non-Hispanics with 22% of those tested not enrolling. White non-Hispanics and Hispanics were approximately equal at 10%-11%, and persons claiming ethnic origin other than these three were lowest with 7%-9%. It should be noted, as with the campus breakdown, that although only 10% of Hispanics failed to register, the large number of Hispanics tested resulted in this ethnic group comprising approximately 40% of all non-enrollees.

Table 5 shows a breakdown by gender of persons who fail to register. Approximately 13% of both males and females showed no registration for the year, indicating that this did not appear to be a major factor in the non-registration.

In summary, approximately 13% of all persons tested failed to enroll during the following year. This percentage was highest for those tested at Medical Campus and among Blacks. Performance on the MAPS appeared to be related as declining enrollment was associated with poorer MAPS performance. The percentage of the entire group of non-enrollees followed the same patterns as those comprising the cohorts studied, with the largest being those at South Campus and those claiming Hispanic origin.

Table 1

Percent of Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) Examinees Who Fail to Register at Miami-Dade Community College During the Academic Year Following Examination by Campus

	Campus				College Wide
	North	South	Wolfson	Medical	
Tested July-Sept, 1985					
Total Tested	1,953	3,608	786	429	6,776
Not Registered	289	367	127	112	895
Percent of Campus	14.8	10.2	16.2	26.1	13.2
Percent of Those Not Registered	32.3	41.0	14.2	12.5	100.0
Percent of Total	4.3	5.4	1.9	1.7	13.2
Tested July-Sept, 1986					
Total Tested	2,387	3,890	752	336	7,365
Not Registered	374	395	103	77	949
Percent of Campus	15.7	10.2	13.7	22.9	12.9
Percent of Those Not Registered	39.4	41.6	10.9	8.1	100.0
Percent of Total	5.1	5.4	1.4	1.1	12.9

IR028.1 87/8

Table 2

Percent of Examinees Above and Below the Cut Score on Reading, Writing, Math and One or More Subtests of the Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services Exam Who Fail to Register at Miami-Dade Community College During the Academic Year Following Examination

	Subtest			
	Reading	Writing	Math	
Tested July-September 1985 Total Tested = 6,778				
				One or More
Number Below Cut	3,055	2,805	3,424	4,763
Percent Below Cut	45.1	41.4	50.5	70.3
Not Registered	558	532	651	769
Percent of Those Below	18.3	19.0	19.0	16.2
Percent of Total	8.2	7.9	9.6	11.4
				Passed All
Number Above Cut	3,723	3,973	3,354	2,015
Percent Above Cut	54.9	58.6	49.5	29.7
Not Registered	337	363	244	126
Percent of Those Above	9.1	9.1	7.3	6.3
Percent of Total	5.0	5.4	3.6	1.9
Tested July-September 1986 Total Tested = 7372				
				One or More
Number Below Cut	3,305	3,102	3,565	5,102
Percent Below Cut	44.8	42.1	48.4	69.2
Not Registered	596	559	645	802
Percent of Those Below	18.0	18.0	18.1	15.7
Percent of Total	8.1	7.6	8.8	10.9
				Passed All
Number Above Cut	4,067	4,270	3,807	2,270
Percent Above Cut	55.2	57.9	51.6	30.8
Not Registered	355	392	306	149
Percent of Those Above	8.7	9.2	8.0	6.6
Percent of Total	4.8	5.3	4.2	2.0

IR028.1 87/8

Table 3

Percent of Examinees Passing Zero, One, Two or All
Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) Subtests
Who Fail to Register at Miami-Dade Community College
During the Academic Year Following Examination

	Number of Sub-tests Passed			
	Zero	One	Two	All
Tested July-Sept, 1985	Total Tested = 6,778			
Total Tested	1,555	1,411	1,797	2,015
Not Registered	388	196	185	126
Percent of Those Passing	25.0	13.9	10.3	6.3
Percent of Those Who Did Not Register	43.4	21.9	20.7	14.1
Percent of Total	5.7	2.9	2.7	1.9
Tested July-Sept, 1986	Total Tested = 7,372			
Total Tested	1,642	1,586	1,874	2,270
Not Registered	385	228	189	149
Percent of Those Passing	23.5	14.4	10.1	6.6
Percent of Those Who Did Not Register	40.5	24.0	19.9	16.6
Percent of Total	5.2	3.1	2.6	2.0

IR028.1 87/8

Table 4

Percent of Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) Examinees Who Fail to Register at Miami-Dade Community College During the Academic Year Following Examination by Ethnic Group

	Ethnic Group			
	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic	Other
Tested July-Sept, 1985	Total Tested = 6,778			
Total Tested	1,312	3,148	2,110	208
Not Registered	300	344	231	20
Percent of Ethnic Group	22.9	10.9	11.0	9.6
Percent of Those Not Registered	33.5	38.4	25.8	2.2
Percent of Total	4.4	5.1	3.4	0.3
Tested July-Sept, 1986	Total Tested = 7,372			
Total Tested	1,502	3,548	2,113	209
Not Registered	330	380	226	15
Percent of Ethnic Group	22.0	10.7	10.7	7.2
Percent of Those Not Registered	34.7	40.0	23.7	1.6
Percent of Total	4.5	5.2	3.1	0.2

IR028.1 87/8

Table 5

Percent of Florida Multiple Assessment Programs and Services (MAPS) Examinees Who Fail to Register at Miami-Dade Community College During the Academic Year Following Examination by Gender

	Gender	
	Male	Female
Tested July-Sept, 1985 Total Tested = 6,778		
Total Tested	3,114	3,664
Not Registered	402	493
Percent of Gender	12.9	13.5
Percent of Those Not Registered	44.9	55.1
Percent of Total	5.9	7.3
Tested July-Sept, 1986 Total Tested = 7,372		
Total Tested	3,352	4,020
Not Registered	427	524
Percent of Gender	12.7	13.0
Percent of Those Not Registered	44.9	55.1
Percent of Total	5.8	7.1

IR028.1 87/8

References

Ewell, P.T. (1987), Principles of Longitudinal Enrollment Analysis; Conducting Retention and Student Flow Studies. In J. A. Muffo & G. W. McLaughlin, (Eds.), A Primer on Institutional Research (pp. 1-19). Tallahassee; Association for Institutional Research.

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